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ABSTRACT

This teacher's guide to cultural instruction at level 2 integrates materials derived from several sources. The guide is based on: (1) suggestions from "French for Secondary Schools," New York State Education Department; (2) general information concerning the geography, products, industries, regions, cities of France, the French Union, and the city of Paris; and (3) a guide to cultural instruction for use with "Learning French the Modern Way, Book Two." Descriptions of specific cultural traits are characterized by paragraph-length observations of a generalized nature. (RL)

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CULTURE CURRICULUM
French, Level II

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Culture Curriculum: French, Level II

An Approach for integrating French culture with the spoken and written language adapted for the American student on the secondary level, second year.

This material is divided into three parts:

I. Suggestions from "French for Secondary Schools", Bureau of Secondary Curriculum Development, New York State Education Department, Albany, N.Y., 1960.

II. General information the geography, products, industries, regions, cities of France, the French Union, and then specifically the city of Paris. (France in Review 2, Cambridge Book Co., Inc.)

III. A chapter by chapter guide for introducing culture for the text Learning French the Modern Way, Book Two, by Evans, Baldwin & Kelly, (1967). (Information from LAROUSSE.)

PART I

In the teaching of culture, an understanding of the French people is one of the principal objectives to be attained. Insights into their psychology may be developed by pointing out their beliefs and values in the context of their cultural patterns. The following are some basic positive values held by the majority of the French people as manifested and symbolized in their relationships and social institutions.

FAMILY LIFE

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
SANCTITY OF THE HOME MAINTAINED (LE CULTE DU FOYER)	The home is the center of family life. Members of the family are expected to show their respect and regard for it by spending much of their time at home, by prompt attendance at meals and by returning early after an evening's outing.
DEVOTION, SACRIFICE EXPECTED	Members of the family are devoted to one another. They most frequently address one another in terms of endearment or in nicknames. They are expected to make sacrifices for one another. Brothers and sisters assist one another with school, professional or personal problems. Mothers and fathers work and save, guide and provide, to lay the best foundation they can for their children's future. Invitations to strangers to visit in the home are not often extended. Such an invitation is considered a compliment and the stranger's visit is attended by considerable ceremony.
CLOSE FAMILY UNITY CHARACTERISTIC	The family gathers at mealtime to discuss their thoughts and problems as well as to enjoy their meal. Absence at mealtime, unless previously excused, is a sign of lack of esteem for the members of the family and for the importance of the home. Too much absence at mealtime is severely frowned upon.
RESPECT REQUIRED	Respect for parents and for other members of the family is instilled from a very early age. Children and adults are trained to speak and act respectfully at all times. The release of inhibitions or hostilities is permitted only until a child has had the opportunity to learn differently. It is never permitted in adults. The respect, however, is based more on love and appreciation than on fear.

EDUCATION

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
EDUCATION HIGHLY REGARDED	If children of normal ability do not do well at school, it is considered a disgrace to the family. Members of the family help young people with their studies.
EDUCATED PEOPLE RESPECTED	Educated people are among the most respected in the society. People who have attained scholastic honors are very highly esteemed, often above those who have fame or wealth. Upon attaining a scholastic honor, people might be given parties or gifts. Young people whose lack of scholarship is known to be due to personal neglect or lack of interest in their studies are not well respected unless they have other outstanding qualities.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH SYMBOLIZE AND PROMOTE THESE EDUCATIONAL VALUES: Free schooling is provided for pupils through secondary school in all trades and in preparation for all professions.

Scholarships are awarded exceptional students to pay for their living expenses during secondary school.

The learning required of pupils is extensive and profound, standards are high, and education is controlled by government examinations.

Higher education is provided in many special schools, in the "Grandes Ecoles" and in the 17 universities. The cost to students of university education is nominal.

ETHNICS & PERSONAL RELATIONS

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
DELICACY, GENTLENESS EXPECTED	A person is judged by his standards of ethical conduct and by his gentleness and delicacy of feeling and action in his relationship to his friends.
UNSELFISHNESS ADMIRED	He is also judged by his unselfish devotion to his friends of which he must never boast.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH SYMBOLIZE THESE ETHICAL VALUES: Aside from institutions to curb lawbreaking, there is no institution as such which symbolizes or sets a standard for ethics or for the delicacy and gentleness of interpersonal relationships. However, if consideration and fair dealing are not paramount in one's relations, one's friends are quickly lost.

BEAUTY, ART AND ESTHETICS

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
GOOD TASTE ESSENTIAL	Good taste is all important and earns the respect of one's fellows.
ARTISTIC APPRECIATION EXPECTED	Some esthetic appreciation is expected. Coupled with a knowledge of and a devotion to the arts, it is highly esteemed.
ESTHETIC SENSITIVITY DEVELOPED	Some sensitivity is developed in children from an early age.
ARTISTIC TALENT AND KNOWLEDGE VALUED	One is judged by one's standards of criticism and one's appreciation of works of literary or artistic merit. One is judged also by one's interest in and general knowledge of works of art and literature, especially of French historic monuments. Judgment of the quality of any article is twofold: its general quality, its beauty.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH ENCOURAGE THE APPRECIATION AND PRODUCTION OF ARTISTIC WORKS: State support of many theaters and theater groups make inexpensive tickets available to great numbers of persons (Opéra, Opéra-Comique, Comédie Française, Théâtre National Populaire, Concerts Lamoureux et Pasdeloup).

Many publicly supported museums and private galleries have special showings which are widely publicized.

Art and music education are provided free through the advanced stages in special schools.

Radio and television are government owned and operated. Many programs have cultural content of high quality.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
KNOWLEDGE, SOUND REASONING ADMIRED	A person whose general knowledge is extensive or whose knowledge of a specific area is profound is respected, provided this knowledge is proved to be sound. An ability to take a firm stand and to defend it intelligently with fact and sound reasoning is greatly admired. If this knowledge has been achieved through hard work and personal sacrifice, more respect is earned.

An interest in ideas and the tendency to discuss them in depth is characteristic. One does not often get up from the dinner table until 2 or 3 hours after finishing the meal because of a family discussion. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are frequently consulted to verify facts.

Superficial judgments and generalizations are not readily tolerated. A Frenchman may enter into discussion to disprove these only if he has the time and can do so politely. Otherwise, he makes a casual remark about not being so sure and changes the subject.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH PROMOTE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND RESPECT FOR IT: Elementary and secondary schools are provided in which attendance is compulsory until the age of 16. Pupils must stay after school, if they are deficient in their studies, to be helped by a teacher assigned to supervise remedial work.

Students are required to "defend a thesis" by thorough research and sound reasoning at higher levels.

Lectures by specialists are available to the public at the College of France and at other institutions.

Educational broadcasts on radio and television on special subjects are frequent.

The Institut de France and its academies (Académie Française, Académie des Sciences, des Beaux-Arts, des Sciences morales et Politiques) exist to promote research and set standards for cultural areas.

GENERAL CONDUCT

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
COURTESY EXPECTED	Loud talking, interrupting, lateness, careless table manners, inattention to a person speaking to you, a careless manner of sitting or standing are frowned upon. People nod slightly and shake hands with each person in the group as they take leave. A gentleman might kiss a lady's hand on meeting and on leaving, instead of shaking hands, especially if he has a special reason to show his high regard. The French say, "S'il vous plaît" and "Merci" when soliciting or receiving an object or service. They add Monsieur or Mademoiselle as they address you whenever they can without being stilted or over-formal.
GOOD TASTE EXPECTED	Careful attention is paid to appropriate makeup and dress. Too much makeup or carless or inappropriate dress are considered ill mannered and in poor taste. A gentleman does not have to walk next to the curb when walking with a lady. He must walk to the left of persons to whom he shows deference.

NO SPECIFIC SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS SYMBOLIZE THESE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. They are learned through home and school training. One's manners are taken to indicate the regard one has for one's friends, home, school, community and nation.

RESPECT FOR FRENCH HERITAGE

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
FRENCH CIVILIZATION PRIZED	The French speak often and with deep respect for their great historical past and the role of their nation in the development of world civilization. Their admiration for their past and present contributions to world culture is reflected in their manner of discussing them. The French are offended if other nationals slight or or denigrate the civilizing role of France in the development of world culture. The French organize trips and outings to visit monuments or areas where great works of art, science and politics were born or are commemorated. The cultural heritage of France is part of the intimate daily life of the French. They refer constantly to the great men of the past and their contributions.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH SYMBOLIZE THIS HIGH REGARD: Historic monuments and dwellings of historical importance inhabited by private individuals are preserved by the government. In the latter owners or tenants may not make improvements or changes without government consent.

The homes of famous historical persons are preserved and people form groupd or association commemorating great writers (Les Amis de Marcel Proust, Les Amis de Baudelaire). Festivals of sound and light take place at historic spots, such as Versailles, les Invalides, les Chateaux de la Loire.

The Legion of Honor recognizes contributions to French culture and civilization by Frenchmen and other nationals.

Festivals of music, drama and film, which many attend, are held at well-known places, such as at the Roman ruins at Orange, Arles, Nîmes, Avignon or at cities such as Prades, Pau, and Cannes.

LANGUAGE

VALUES	INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS
LANGUAGE HIGHLY REGARDED	A French person is expected to speak his own language well, with correct pronunciation and grammar, interesting vocabulary and original turns of phrases. If a person persists in speaking with errors in pronunciation and usage, he loses the respect of his associates.

GOOD USE OF LANGUAGE EXPECTED

An American is expected to speak his own language well, without nasalization, vulgar expression or harsh overtones.

A Frenchman appreciates an American who tries to speak French. He prefers some French well spoken to much French poorly spoken. He admires an American who respects the French language enough to perfect his knowledge of it and wish to learn more.

Good penmanship is expected. Poor penmanship is considered bad taste or a reflection of poor education.

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHICH SYMBOLIZE THE GENERAL RESPECT AND REGARD FOR LANGUAGE: The study of French is the most important subject in the curriculum through elementary and secondary school.

The Académie Française is constantly revising the vocabulary and guarding over the purity and evolution of the French language.

Election to the Académie Française is a signal honor.

Newspapers frequently publish signed articles by famous writers. More than 700 literary prizes are awarded annually.

Academic students study a first foreign language for 7 years and a second foreign language 4 or 5 years before the baccalauréat.

PRINCIPLES, PURPOSES, AND GUIDES

CULTURE: The term "culture" may be defined in several ways. It may signify a particular stage of advancement of a civilization, the products of artistic and intellectual endeavor, or personal enlightenment and refinement of taste. All three aspects apply to the culture of France as it is taught on the secondary level.

The total way of life of contemporary France, including the behavior patterns of its people, is of primary importance. Contemporary French life is inextricably bound up with its past and with the development of Western civilization. Due attention must, therefore, be given the historical scene, particularly in those areas which affect the lives of the French today and which are significant in the American heritage.

The products of artistic and intellectual endeavor of France should Figure prominently in the French course.

LANGUAGE AS CULTURE: The language itself is an intimate manifestation of culture, as it is not only the means by which the foreign people communicate with each other, but is the fabric of which their thoughts are formed. It is one of the ways in which their cultural patterns and overtones are reflected and their interpersonal relationships expressed. The use of "vous" and "tu", for example, manifests a different cultural pattern from the universal English use of "you".

Just as the linguistic aspects of the culture are taught as part of language learning, the nonlinguistic aspects of culture are used as the vehicle for language learning. The integration of language and culture to provide experiences resulting in the absorption of cultural overtones and patterns along with linguistic skills is part of the language learning situation.

BASIC VALUES: In teaching the cultural patterns of contemporary France, it is important to include not only the concrete manifestations of the civilization in terms of its social institutions, customs, individual pursuits, material and artistic products, but also the basic beliefs and values which underlie them. The "why" of the French way of life is as important as the facts which describe it. Insights into the psychology of the French should be included wherever possible, so that the learning of civilization does not result in a series of facts but in an understanding of the French people and in the context of their cultural patterns.

INTEGRATED APPROACH: It is important to capitalize on pupils' interests and to utilize those growth factors leading to their assimilation of the culture. The teaching of culture is best accomplished, therefore, as an integrated part of the course, to be treated as opportunities arise.

These opportunities might be:

Allusions found in reading material
Situational contexts of topics for conversation
Celebration of holidays and anniversaries
Current events
Cultural items reported in the press
Experiences via radio and TV
Individual experiences of the pupil

The assimilation of culture might be effectively increased by correlating topics with those of other curriculum areas, such as English literature and language, world geography and history, American history, science, music, art and home economics.

CULTURE NOT INCIDENTAL: While the study of culture might arise from disparate opportunity, as mentioned above, a mere mention of related facts "en passant" is ineffective. Cultural topics must be carefully planned and developed to form a body of knowledge within which knowledges, attitudes and appreciations of permanent value are incorporated. Caution must be exercised to develop the subject within the level of pupils' comprehension and to secure ample coverage of topics so that pupils will have a unified, integrated body of knowledge before the end of the course within which their understanding of the French people has been developed.

CULTURE IN THE FOREIGN LANGUAGE: As far as possible, the culture should be presented in the foreign language. Where it is considered advisable to permit individual or group projects in English, caution should be devoted primarily to the acquisition of language skills, these projects may be handled in several ways. They might be in the form of written reports graded by the teacher, or in after-school activities or assembly programs. If they are presented in class, the English presentation should be brief.

Words and expressions applicable to the subject might be provided by the teacher in the form of a brief outline or summary in the foreign language to be copied into notebooks by the class. Maps, posters, or charts made by pupils might be posted on bulletin boards.

AREA INFORMATION-THE IDEAL PROGRAM: The coordination of the visual, auditory and speaking activity in the teaching of area information is the ideal program. Language suited to the ability of pupils to understand and repeat, accompanied by pictures of slides of the foreign scene, is a good way to present area information. Some historical information might also be presented in this way. It is of vital importance, however, that the foreign language used be suited to the understanding of pupils or to carefully graded sequential learnings where new material is incorporated into the presentation. The foreign language used should not present difficulties which lead to lack of comprehension or confusion, as such presentation destroys the cultural as well as linguistic values of experiences and activities in which pupils seek out their own materials and present them to their classmates or to the school.

The preferred program is a combination of culture learned through audio-visual aids, and individual or group activities on the same or other topics.

PART II

THE GEOGRAPHY OF FRANCE

France lies at the west of Europe, almost directly south of England and to the north and east of Spain. The country is shaped like a hexagon, with water on three sides and land on the other three.

The area of France is about 212,000 square miles, or 536,000 square kilometers. This is slightly more than four times the size of New York State; or about four-fifths the size of Texas.

The population of France is about 44,000,000. This is more than three times the population of New York State; or about three-tenths of the population of the United States.

BOUNDARIES

North:	English Channel	la Manche
	Straits of Dover	le Pas de Calais
	North Sea	la Mer du Nord
East:	Belgium	la Belgique
	Luxembourg	le Luxembourg
	Germany	L'Allemagne
	The Rhine	le Rhin
	Jura Mountains	le Jura
	The Alps	les Alpes
South:	Mediterranean Sea	la Mer Méditerranée
	The Pyrenees	les Pyrénées
West:	Atlantic Ocean	l'Océan Atlantique
	Bay of Biscay	le Golfe de Gascogne

Switzerland (la Suisse) lies beyond the Jura Mountains; Italy (l'Italie), beyond the Alps; Spain (l'Espagne), beyond the Pyrennees; Germany (l'Allemagne), beyond the Rhine; and England (l'Angleterre) beyond the English Channel.

MOUNTAINS

Vosges (les Vosges): Between Alsace and Lorraine, in the northeast of France. The highest point is somewhat less than a mile in altitude. Heavy fighting took place here in World War I.

Jura (le Jura): Between France and Switzerland, in the east of France. The highest point is somewhat more than a mile in altitude.

Alps (les Alpes): Continue southward from the Jura, separating France from Switzerland and, more especially, from Italy. The highest point is Mont Blanc (about three miles in altitude), the loftiest mountain in western Europe.

Cévennes (les Cévennes): In the south of France, not far from the Mediterranean. The highest peaks are slightly more than a mile in altitude. These mountains are the southern fringe of the Massif Central.

Pyrennes (les Pyrénées): Between France and Spain. The highest peaks are slightly more than two miles in altitude. According to legend, when Charlemagne returned across the Pyrenees to France in 778, the Saracens treacherously attacked the French rearguard, commanded by the great Roland and the almost equally famous Oliver and Turpin. The battle is described in the Chanson de Roland, earliest masterpiece of French literature.

Central Plateau (le Massif Central): An irregular plateau of central France. Among the peaks are many extinct volcanoes, called puys, of which the most famous is le Puy de Dome. It was on this peak that the famous experiment of Pascal with the barometer (proving that air has weight) was carried out in 1647.

COASTS

North Sea (la Mer du Nord): Straight and low, with cliffs at the point nearest to England (cap Gris-Nez). The chief ports are Calais, which has a ferry service with Dover, England; and Dunkerque, from which in 1940 the trapped British army was evacuated in one of the most dramatic episodes of World War II.

English Channel (la Manche): Noteworthy for the fishing industry of Normandy (la Normandie) and Brittany (la Bretagne). Boulogne-sur-mer is one of the leading fishing ports of Europe. The Channel towns of Deauville and Trouville are famous bathing resorts. The region of St. Malo and Dinard, farther west, is called the Emerald Coast (la cote d'Emeraude) because of the brilliant green color of the water. Just between Normandy and Brittany is the island of Mont-Saint-Michel with its famous monastery. During World War II the Allied Armies landed on the coast of Normandy to begin the liberation of France.

Atlantic Ocean (l'Océan Atlantique): Rocky at the north, near Brittany, and at the south, near the Spanish border; but sandy in the center. Biarritz, only a few miles from Spain, is a famous bathing resort.

Mediterranean (la Mer Méditerranée): Famous for the Riviers, or Côte d' Azur, near Italy on the French Mediterranean coast. Here are the famous resorts Cannes, Antibes, and Nice. The independent principality of Monaco, surrounded by French territory, is best known for its city, Monte Carlo, home of the celebrated Casino. Also on the Mediterranean, but some distance west of the Côte d' Azur, stands Marseille, the chief port of France.

RIVERS

Loire: The longest river in France (625 miles, or about one-fourth the length of the Mississippi). It rises in the Cévennes Mountains, flows almost directly north up to Orleans, and then turns sharply to the west, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean at Saint-Nazaire. In dry weather much of the river is a thin trickle, but at other times there are serious floods. The valley of the Loire is famous for its many magnificent châteaux.

Seine: The most important river of France. It is navigable through 350 of its 480 miles, and ocean-going ships can steam 233 miles from the mouth of the Seine to Paris. Without the Seine, Paris would not have the famous Left Bank and Right Bank, the charming bridges, the historic islans; more important, it would also not have the busy river traffic of more than ten million tons per year. In fact, without the Seine there would have been no Paris, for the original development of the city stemmed from its position in the middle of the river basin. The Seine flows northwest and empties into the English Channel at le Havre. Between Paris and the Channel it makes a busy inland port out of Rouen. The Seine's principal tributaries are the Marne, famous for the two decisive battles of World War I, and the Oise.

Rhone: Next to the Loire in length. It rises in the Alps and flows through Lake Geneva (lac Leman), meanders south and east until it is joined by the Saône at Lyon, after which it flows directly south to the Mediterranean, where it is connected by a canal to Marseille. It is navigable for 300 miles and is an important route for transporting the products of central France to the sea.

Garonne: Shortest of the four great rivers of France. It rises in the Pyrenees and then winds north and finally northwest, ending in the Bay of Biscay (Golfe de Gascogne). Just beyond Bordeaux it is joined by the Dordogne, and the two rivers merge into the estuary called the Gironde. The Garonne is navigable but has a strong current, and much produce is transported on a canal which runs parallel to the river for more than a hundred miles.

Among the less important rivers of France are the Rhine (more truly a German river, but a boundary of France for well over a hundred miles), the Somme, the Meuse, and the Moselle.

Of equal importance with the rivers is the French canal system. Thus, the total navigable length of all French rivers is about 3800 miles; that of the canals, about 3300 miles. Both rivers and canals transport about the same tonnage (20 million tons per year in normal times). One canal, le canal du Midi, unites the waters of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, by means of the Garonne and the Rhone.

Electric power (la houille blanche) is generated in hydroelectric plants along mountain streams and some of the larger rivers.

CLIMATE

France lies in the same latitude as Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, but the climate in most of France is much like that of our Middle Atlantic states. The warm Gulf Stream makes the Atlantic and Channel coasts rainy rather than frigid in winter, and humid and warm in summer. The mistral, a piercingly cold dry wind, blows from the northwest through most of the valley of the Rhône, which is, however, warm and sunny in summer. Cold winds are blocked off from the Cote d'Azur by the mountains, which are close to the coast at that point, and this region therefore enjoys a warm winter, much like that of Florida and Southern California.

PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES

France is largely agricultural. Although there are large landholdings, the majority of the 2,250,000 farms in France are cultivated by their owners Sixty-five percent of this total area consists of middle-sized 12 to 125-acre farms, complete with farmhouse, cattle and farming implements. Over a quarter of the entire population is engaged in agriculture.

CEREALS

Wheat (le blé) is the most important single crop, because the French are the greatest bread eaters in the world and make their bread of wheat. Other cereals, such as oats, rye, and barley, are grown in abundance. Sugar beets, potatoes and fruits of all kinds are grown throughout France, and cattle raising and fishing are big industries.

There are twelve times as many tractors in use on French farms as there were before World War II. With the increased use of fertilizers, better seeds and better adaptation of crops, farmers are using the rich soil with which they are blessed to make France agriculturally self-sufficient.

WINE

Wine is a great source of revenue to France. The principal wine-growing regions are Champagne, Bourgogne, and the neighborhood of Bordeaux. The valleys of the Moselle and of the Rhône also produce fine wines. Most wines are known by the name of the region: Champagne, Burgundy, Moselle. The red wine of Bordeaux is called claret in English; and the best-known white wine is called Sauterne. The finest brandy in the world is French Cognac: and France is similarly outstanding for liqueurs (sweet liquors for after-dinner sipping), such as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Cointreau, etc.

In Normandy beer and cider are most commonly consumed. This region is also well known for its apple brandy, called Calvados.

CHEESE

In normal times, the French export large quantities of milk, butter, cheese and eggs to Great Britain and other countries of Europe. Many types of French cheese are famous the world over. Some have been fairly successfully imitated in the United States, but connoisseurs still swear by the original French products. Among the most celebrated are: Camembert, a light creamy cheese with a golden crust. It is made from cows' milk in Normandy.

Brie, much like camembert, is made in the region near Paris.

Roquefort is made principally from sheep's milk in the southeastern part of France and is stored until ripe in the natural caves near the village of Roquefort. This cheese is easily recognized by the blue mottling or marbled appearance of the interior.

Gruyère is made from cows' milk in the regions of France nearest to Switzerland. It is more commonly known in the United States as "Swiss" cheese.

FARM AND ORCHARD PRODUCE

The French grow very nearly the same fruits and vegetables that we are accustomed to see on our own tables. Among the unusual delicacies are truffles, found especially in the region of Perigord. Truffles, edible mushroom-like plants with a piquant flavor, usually grow a fout underground and their presence is detected by hogs trained for that purpose.

STOCK FARMING

Cattle raising is an important industry of France. Normandy, Brittany, and Berry raise sheep, cows, and horses. Maine produces the famous Percheron horses.

FORESTS

There are chestnut and walnut forests in the Massif Central, pine forests in les Landes, and spruce forests in the Vosges. In the south of France there are mulberry trees, olive groves, fig rrees, and oak trees. Oranges are grown near Nice.

FLOWERS AND PERFUME

Along the Riviera, between the Alps and the Mediterranean, there are miles upon square miles of flower gardens. The flowers are used largely in the preparation of perfumes, especially at the city of Grasse (slightly inland from the Cote d'Azur), France's chief perfume center.

FISHING

The annual catch of French fishermen in normal years is second only to that of Great Britain among the nations of Europe. The fishing industry normally employs 130,000 persons and makes use of more than 20,000 boats. Cod and Sardines are the principal catch.

MERCHANT MARINE

Steamship lines are subsidized by the national government. Within France much use is made of barges, drawn along rivers by tugboats and sometimes drawn along canals by horses. The principal steamship lines are:

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line): Links New York with Le Havre or Cherbourg. Chief ships are the Flandre, Ile de France, and Liberte (formerly the Europa). The pride of this company and of the French merchant marine, the Normandie, was ruined by fire and flooding at a New York pier during World War II.

Messageries Maritimes: Links Marseille with North Africa and the Far East.

Navigation Sud-Atlantique: Links France with the chief ports of South America.

HEAVY INDUSTRY

French coal mines provide about two-thirds of the national requirements; and iron ore, mined in ample quantity in Lorraine, is shipped to the extreme northeast where the most productive coal mines are located. In the region of Lille and Valenciennes are the great factories which turn out locomotives, rails, girders, armaments, and bicycles. (There are about seven million bicycles in use in France, or about one for every six persons.) Automobiles are manufactured chiefly near Paris, although one important factory is not far from the Swiss border. Tires are made at Clermont-Ferrand, in the heart of France. Shipbuilding is carried on in the regions of Saint Nazaire, Nantes, Cherbourg, and Boulogne.

TEXTILES

Woolen goods are manufactured chiefly in the three neighboring cities of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, near the Belgian border.

Linens are manufactured in the north, in Lille, Cambrai, Armentieres, and Valenciennes.

Cottons are manufactured in the north and in Alsace. Le Havre is a great market for cotton. Hosiery is made at Troyes. Printed calico is made at Rouen.

Silk is manufactured chiefly at Lyon, near the mulberry trees of the Rhone Valley. These were introduced during the reign of Henri IV at the end of the sixteenth century. Lyon became the most important silk center of the world in the nineteenth century.

LUXURY PRODUCTS

France's preeminence in the material world is based chiefly on the manufacture of luxury goods (in addition to the production of such luxury food and drinks as wines and cheeses). Among the most important luxury products of France are:

Fashionable clothing: Paris is the world center of la haute couture. Her styles in dresses, coats, lingerie, hats, and accessories are copied all over the world. Among the famous Paris "hourse" are Dior, Lanvin, Nina Ricci, Schiaparelli, Chanel, and Fath. Many of the great designers create and package their own perfumes. For example, the name "Chanel" is probably as familiar for perfume as for clothing styles.

Articles of Paris: Paris is famous for its great variety of artistically designed and skilfully made roducts. Among them are Gobelin tapestry, jewelry, furniture, fancy leather goods, and objets d'art.

Glass and china: The porcelain of Sevres and Limoges are famous. Excellent ware is also produced at Quimper, Rouen, and several localities of Lorraine.

Lace: Valenciennes and Alencon are expecially famous for their lace. Chantilly and Le Puy are also busy centers of lace manufacture.

REGIONS OF FRANCE

Regional differences exist in France just as in the United States we distinguish among New England, the South, the Midwest, and so on. In France the regional differences are partly a matter of geography and natural resources and partly a matter of the traditions of the old provinces.

During medieval times many of the old provinces were independent. Gradually, they were welded into a nation, but it was only at the time of the Revolution that the country was divided into the present départements. Local and provincial pride still remain, so that the Norman and the Provencal regard each other almost as foreigners-except that in the presence of a real foreigner they both remember that they are Frenchmen.

All thirty-three of the provinces are important, but only the most distinctive are described in the paragraphs which follow.

L'Alsace and la Lorraine: Lost to Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and regained after World War I. Alsace is famous for its white wines; Lorraine, for red. Alsace is chiefly agricultural, while Lorraine is the home of one of the world's great iron-ore deposits and is highly industrialized. The chief cities of Alsace are Strasbourg, Colmar, and Mulhouse. The chief cities of Lorraine are Nancy and Metz. Alsatians are famous for their good food and their love of good eating.

La Bourgogne: Qui dit Bourgogne dit vignobles (Whoever says Burgundy says wine). The Côte d'Or region of Burgundy produces some of the most celebrated red and white wines of the world. Here also, at Alesia, Vercingétorix, the first French patriot, surrendered to Julius Caesar in 52 B.C. In the middle ages the science of agriculture and much other learning were kept alive largely by the monks of Cluny and later of Cîteaux, in those days the intellectual centers of the entire Christian world.

La Bretagne: The sailors of Brittany spend eight months of the year fishing off Iceland and Newfoundland. This is the land of the ancient Druids, with the mysterious gigantic stones arranged at Carnac and other spots; of King Arthur and his knights; of Jean Bart and Other naval heroes; of Cartier, the maker of French Canada; of the Grands Pardons, the famous and picturesque religious processions in honor of various saints; and of the city of Ys, buried under the sea. Nantes, Rennes, Brest, St. Nazaire, and St. Malo are the chief cities.

La Champagne: The grapes which produce the famous wine are grown in the triangle formed by the three cities of Reims, Châlons, and Épernay. The cathedral of Reims, where most of the kings of France were crowned, is one of the jewels of world architecture. The Argonne and the Ardenne forests have been battlegrounds in many wars.

La Gascogne: The typical Gascon is dark, dexterous, and pugnacious. Henri IV, d'Artagnan, and Foch were true Gascons, while Cyrano de Bergerac was a Gascon in spirit. In the same region are Bearn and the Basque country. The whole area is very poor agriculturally and has no very large cities. The town of Lourdes is famous for its miracle-working shrine, visited annually by more than 600,000 pilgrims.

L'Ile-de-France: Paris is the heart of this province, which also includes Fontainebleau, with its famous château; Versailles, with the famous palace and gardens; Chartres, with its Gothic cathedral that is known for the first stained glass in France; Sèvres, with its porcelain; and Beauvais, with its tapestry and carpet works. Huge market gardens surround Paris and extend throughout the province.

La Normandie: The thrifty Norman peasant is famous for his shrewdness and for his skill as a farmer. Noted points are Rouen, the museum city; the great ports of le Havre and Cherbourg; the bathing resorts Trouville and Deauville; Caen, where William the Conqueror built a fortress; Bayeux, which still has a tapestry worked by Queen Mathilde during her husband's absence in the conquest of England; the village of Camembert, world famous for its cheese; and the beaches where the Allied armies landed in June, 1944, to begin the liberation of France. Mont-Saint-Michel, a fortress-monastery on top of a rocky little island, is at the boundary of Normandy and Brittany.

La Provence: This region is part of the true Midi, so lovingly and humorously described by Daudet in his Tartarin series. Greeks, Phoenicians, and Romans brought civilization to France by way of Massalia (now Marseille). Roman ruins at Arles and Orange, and the Palace of the Popes at Avignon bring to mind episodes of French history. The Riviera is probably the most famous resort region in the world, and in nearby Grasse the world's finest perfumes are made.

CITIES OF FRANCE

Chief among these cities in size, importance, and beauty is Paris, la Ville Lumière. Several pages are devoted to a description of Paris, At this point we may note in passing that Paris is the national capital and has a population of about three million.

There are more than fifteen other French cities with a population of 100,000 or more. These and many other important cities are briefly described in the pages which follow.

PORTS

Marseille: Largest port of France, second-largest city (population about 700,000), near the mouth of the Rhône, on the Mediterranean. It carries on a large water-borne trade with North Africa and with the East by way of the Suez Canal. The Château d'If, on an island in the harbor, is described in The Count of Monte Cristo, by Dumas. Soldiers from Marseille first popularized the song by Rouget de Lisle which became known as the Marseillaise (now the French national anthem).

Le Havre: Second in importance to Marseille. Founded by Francois I in 1517. At the mouth of the Seine, and therefore the seaport of Paris, it is a port of call for steamers from England and the United States.

Bordeaux: Third largest port and fourth largest city of France. There are fine churches, dating back as far as the eighth century, and a university founded in 1441. The red and white wines of the region are world famous.

Cherbourg: Channel port, used by transatlantic steamers. It is also an important naval station.

Boulogne: Channel port and one of the largest fishing towns in Europe. Captured by Henry VIII in 1544. Napoleon gathered an army here in 1808 for an invasion of England (which never materialized).

Calais: Channel port, opposite Dover, in England. It was captured by the English in 1347 and held for more than 200 years.

Dunkerque: On the North Sea. There are important industries manufactures and fisheries. In 1940 a trapped British army was evacuated from the beaches of Dunkerque, one of the most thrilling actions of World War II.

Nantes: At the mouth of the Loire, noted for shipping, shipbuilding, and industries. Henri IV signed the Edict of Nantes here, granting freedom of worship to French Protestants (Huguenots). It has a tenth-century castle and a fifteenth-century cathedral.

Brest: Chief French naval station, westernmost port of France. It is connected to the United States by a transatlantic cable.

Toulon: Chief naval station on the Mediterranean and a busy seaport. Shipbuilding and ironworks are important industries.

INDUSTRIAL CITIES

Lyon: Third-largest city of France (population about 500,000), and the leading silk-manufacturing city of Europe. In the 19th century Pasteur's researches here saved the silk industry. Contains Roman remains, a Benedictine abbey, and a university founded in 1808.

Lille: Chief industries are spinning of flax and the weaving of cloth, table-linen, and the like. It is the seat of a university and several other institutes of higher education.

Strasbourg: Chief industries are tanning, brewing, printing, and the manufacture of metal goods nnd paper. It is France's chief Rhine port. The most notable building is the cathedral, with its famous single spire more than 400 feet high. Gutenberg completed here his invention of printing with movable type.

Toulouse: An important market for horses, wine, grain, flowers, and farm produce. Its many industrial establishments include the national tobacco factory. It contains a cathedral, a noted Romanesque church, a university, and many other fine schools. Since 1324 prizes have been awarded annually here in the Jeux Floreaux, a tournament of poetry.

Saint-Étienne: Specializes in ribbons, metal goods, and coal mining.

Nancy: Chief industries are manufacture of textiles, printing, machinery, etc. There are a cathedral, a ducal palace, and a university.

Rouen: An important center of cotton manufacture and trade. Among the famous buildings are the cathedral, two other notable churches, and a clock tower (Grosse Horloge). Joan of Arc was burned at the stake (1431) in the marketplace.

Reims: A center of the champagne trade and of woolen goods. The cathedral, where most of the kings of France were crowned, is considered one of the two or three greatest achievements of Gothic architecture in France.

Roubaix: Chief industry is the manufacture of woolens. The city is only six miles from Lille.

Clermont-Ferrand: Center of automobile tire manufacture. Pascal was born here, and Pope Urban II preached the First Crusade here in 1095.

Rennes: Industries and trades have to do chiefly with products of farm and forest. The most notable building is the law court, but there is also a fine cathedral and a university.

RESORTS

Summer Sports: France has fine bathing beaches along the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay, and the Mediterranean Sea. The largest resort towns provide fine facilities for enjoyment of sun and water during the day and such entertainments as cafés and casinos for the evening. The best-known resorts along the Channel are Trouville, Deauville, Le Touquet, and Dinard; on the Bay of Biscay, La Baule, Biarritz, and St.-Jean-de-Lux; on the Mediterranean, Cannes, Nice, Menton, Antibes, Juan-les-Pins, and Villefranche.
Winter Sports: Skiing, skating, and other winter sports are practiced enthusiastically in the French Alps, the Pyrenees, and even in the Massif Central. Chamonix, near Mont Blanc, is the most famous winter resort.

OTHER HISTORIC CITIES

Avignon: The majestic palace of the popes commemorates the residence of the popes here(1309-1377). Petrarch, the great Italian poet and humanist, made his home in Avignon during the fourteenth century.

Chartres: Henri IV was crowned in the magnificient cathedral, usually ranked with the Reims cathedral as an outstanding masterpiece of Gothic architecture.

Carcassonne: The walls of the medieval fortified city still stand, with citadels and towers.

Mont-Saint-Michel: The Benedictine abbey and fortress are sometimes called the finest examples of medieval architecture in France. Since 1872 it has been maintained as a historical monument by the French government.

Lourdes: One of the principal shrines of Europe. Pilgrims come by thousands to Notre-Dame de Lourdes, where many miraculous cures have been reported.

Nimes: The famous Roman ruins include the Maison Carrée (a Roman temple), a great arena, a great tower, and the Pont du Gard (a thirty-mile aqueduct).

Arles: The Roman ruins include an amphitheater and a theater.

Vichy: The hot springs and the "vichy water" have been famous since Roman times. During much of World War II this city was the seat of the collaborationist government under Marshal Petain.

Versailles: The magnificent palace built for Louis XIV by the great architect Hardouin-Mansard is now a national museum. The gardens, designed by Lenôtre, contain the Grand and the Petit Trianon. In 1783 the independence of the United States was recognized in a treaty between France and England signed in the palace. In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles, ending World War I, was signed in the palace.

THE FRENCH UNION

After World War II the former French Empire was incorporated into the French Union. It was composed of:

1. France in Europe and the Overseas Departments. (The principal outlying point in Europe is the Mediterranean island of Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon. The principal Overseas Departments are in Algeria, across the Mediterranean from France, and the West Indies island of Martinique.

2. Overseas Territories, including French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Cameroons, Togoland (all in Africa); Madagascar (near the Southeast coast of Africa); French Oceania, New Caledonia, and the New Hebrides (in the Pacific); and St. Pierre and Miquelon (off Newfoundland).

3. Associated States which include the former French territories of Morocco, Tunisia, French Guinea, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. These areas have broken away from the French Union and are now independent, though associated by treaty and trade.

The total population of all these territories is about equal to that of metropolitan France, but their total area is nearly twenty times as great.

They are all tied very closely to the economy of France. From France they import heavy metals and machinery, petroleum, automobiles, textiles, and coal. Most of their exports go to France in the form of fruit, coffee, tobacco, ivory, precious stones, gold, and other metals, cattle and wines.

France has spent billions of francs in the development of these territories. A communications network unites the peoples of the coastal areas, the deserts and the tropical jungles. France has helped them to help themselves by establishing public health services, building school, railroads, airports, power plants and public works. By assisting in increasing production in agriculture, forestry and mining, France has given these areas a place in the world's markets.

PARIS

HISTORY

Paris began as a fortified town of the Gallic tribe of the Parisii, occupying the island now known as the Île de la Cité. During the Roman occupation it became the Roman town of Lutetia (Lutèce, in French), but after the barbarian invasions of the 3rd century its name was changed to Paris.

Saint Denis, the first bishop of Paris (about the 3rd century), is the patron saint of France. Saint Geneviève, credited with having prevented an invasion of Paris by Attila (451), is the patron saint of Paris.

Clovis, leader of the Franks, made Paris his capital at the beginning of the 6th century. It was at this time that churches and houses began to be built on the mainland as well as on the island.

Paris grew in importance with the Capetian dynasty (founded in 987). The right bank of the Seine developed as a trading center, while the University took possession of the left bank early in the 13th century. The region of the University, on the left bank, became known as the Pays Latin because everybody spoke Latin there. If anybody who could not speak Latin ventured into an inn of this section he was given a sound beating, and thrown out. The University attracted many of the leading scholars of Europe to Paris, and the city, as the royal capital, became a center of refinement and of intellectual and artistic pursuits.

The 14th and 15th centuries were times of great trouble for Paris because of internal strife. It was captured by the English in 1420 and Charles VII did not vacate his capital until 1436.

The French Revolution, towards the end of the 18th century, ended the royal residence in Versailles and further concentrated the national government in Paris. Napoleon was responsible for a considerable amount of construction-triumphal arches and columns, and the like.

After the fall of Napoleon large scale industries began to grow up. Paris built its first railroad in 1837. Baron Haussman, prefect of the Seine during the time of Napoleon III, created Paris as it exists today. He laid out many of the wide streets and squares, constructed public buildings, built sewers, and modernized the water supply.

During the 19th century Paris saw a great deal of war and revolution. Entered by the Allies in 1814, besieged by the Prussians in 1870, there were also three separate internal upheavals in which thousands of lives were lost.

With World War I Paris became a great industrial center. Today Paris has all the advantages and problems of a modern city, with twenty centuries of history and beauty in addition.

Despite the setbacks of two great wars Paris is quickly recovering her reputation as a sort of world capital of intellect and the arts. Appropriately enough, the ancient motto of the city is Fluctuat nec mergitur (It floats, and does not sink). A more modern saying indicates how Paris is Loved: Every man has two cities-his own, and Paris.

GEOGRAPHY

Modern Paris lies on both sides of the Seine for a distance of about eight miles. The area of the city proper is about thirty square miles, but many nearby suburbs are completely built up and provide a much larger metropolitan area. The population of the city proper is about three million, with more than another three million in the suburbs.

The Right Bank (la Rive Droite) includes the region of the great boulevards, the fashionable hotels and shops, and most of the night life. The Left Bank (La Rive Gauche) is famous for the university and the "Bohemian" art students. In between are the islands in the river, chief of which is the Île de la Cité with the celebrated Notre-Dame Cathedral.

At the extreme south of the city is the Cité Universitaire, where foreign students of the University are inexpensively housed. Near the northern extremity is Montmartre, famous both for the night life and for the mosque-like church of Sacré-Coeur.

At the extreme west is the Bois de Boulogne, a large park and a favorite resort of Parisians. At the east is the Bois de Vincennes, with its celebrated zoo. Close to the left bank of the Seine at the east of the city is the Jardin des Plantes (Botanical Garden).

Among the famous spots which are very close to Paris are Saint Denis, Versailles, St. Cloud, and La Malmaison.

TRANSPORTATION

Paris is the center of the railroad system of France, and each of the important railways has its own station in Paris. Travelers from the United States usually take the railroad from Le Havre, arriving in Paris at the Gare Saint Lazare, only a few blocks from the Opéra.

Travelers by air are landed at Orly, the modern airport of Paris, or at the smaller Le Bourget. These are a few minutes by automobile from the heart of the city.

River travel is available by way of river steamers (bateaux-omnibus), which run at frequent intervals.

Within the city transportation is furnished by the subway (le métro) by buses, and by the notoriously lively and temperamental Paris taxis.

NEIGHBORHOODS, STREETS, AND SQUARES

Le Quartier Latin: This is the old Pays Latin, including the buildings of the University, the Luxembourg, the Pantheon, and even the Jardin des Plantes. The most important street of the neighborhood is the Boulevard Saint Michel, usually shortened to Boul' Mich'.

Montmartre: In the early years of this century cheap rents attracted so many artists that this region became known as la Capitale de la Bohème. They celebrated in the famous open square, la Place du Tertre, and patronized such cabarets as the Lapin Agile. Tourists visit these spots today to imitate the frolics of the Bohemian artists, and many good restaurants and diverting entertainments are to be found in this section. The mosque-like Église du Sacre Coeur on the heights of Montmartre dominates the whole region.

Les Halles: The famous marketplace of Paris, roofed over with a large iron structure like an umbrella. All sorts of farm produce comes in here and is sold during the afternoon.

Avenue des Champs-Elysées: This broad (250 foot wide) tree-lined avenue extends from the Place de l'Étoile, with its famous Arc de Triomphe, to the Place de la Concorde, one of the largest public squares in the world. A continuation of the avenue would run through the Jardin des Tuileries to the Louvre, the world's most famous art museum.

Place de la Concorde: In the center of this enormous square stands the Obelisk (also called Cleopatra's Needle), brought from Egypt in 1836. During the Revolution the guillotine stood here, and thousands witnessed the execution of Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and many others. At the corners are eight statues, representing the greatest cities of France. Near one corner stands the Embassy of the United States.

Place de l'Étoile: In the center of this square stands the famous Arc de Triomphe, with the tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arch. Twelve avenues radiate out from the square, giving it a star-like appearance (and its name).

Place Vendôme: This famous square is dominated by a 140-foot column, at the top of which is a statue of Napoleon made of melted-down enemy cannon. The square is in the heart of the fashionable shopping district.

Place de la Bastille: Near this square once stood the grim state prison which was stormed by the people of Paris on July 14, 1789. In the center of the square stands the Colonne de Juillet, commemorating the heroes of the "July Revolution" (1830).

Shopping District: The fashionable shopping district of Paris is on the Right Bank, not far from the Louvre, the Palais Royal, the Opéra, and the Madeleine. Among the streets known all over the world for elegant hats, dresses, jewelry, perfume, cosmetics, lace, and other luxury products are the Rue Saint Honoré, Rue de Castiglione, Rue de la Paix, and the Rue Royale. The region of the big department st res (less luxurious, but still very elegant) is on and about the Rue de Rivoli.

The Boulevards: The boulevards of the fashionable district on the Right Bank are called the Grands Boulevards. They include the Boulevard de la Madeleine, Boulevard des Capucines, Boulevard des Italiens, Boulevard Haussman, Boulevard Montmartre, and the Boulevard Saint Martin. The Boulevard de Sevastopol runs across these Grands Boulevards, dividing the Right Bank; and it is continued across the river on the Left Bank as the Boulevard Saint Michel.

The Quais: Both banks of the Seine are lined with embankments and docks to accommodate the large and important river traffic. The nearby buildings take their n mes from the docks (or quais), as in the case of the Quai d'Orsay, the building which houses the Foreign Ministry of France. Bookstalls line many of the quais, and book lovers spend hours browsing through them.

Bridges: In its windings through Paris the Seine is crossed by more than thirty bridges. The oldest, called the Pont Neuf, crosses the Île de la Cité. A statue of Henri IV stands in the middle of the bridge above the square du Vert Galant at the tip of the island.

L'Arc de Triomphe: The largest triumphal arch in the world (162 ft. high by 147 ft. wide), begun by Napoleon and finished in 1836 to commemorate the victories of Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies. After World War I the Unknown Soldier was buried under the arch. It stands in the center of the Place de l'Etoile.

La Bibliothèque Nationale: The finest library in the world. It contains more than 4,500,000 printed volumes together with about 500,000 maps and plans, 120,000 manuscripts, 3,000,000 engravings, and 250,000 medals.

Le Palais de Chaillot: A modern structure across the Seine from the Eiffel Tower. It houses several museums and a theater. The meetings of the UN have been held there.

La Colonne de Juillet: This column, commemorating those who died in the July Revolution (1830) stands in the center of the Place de la Bastille, near the site of the old state prison.

La Conciergerie: This old prison, on the Isle de la Cité, during the revolution held Marie Antoinette, Charlotte Corday (who assassinated the Revolutionary leader Marat), and the Girondins (political opponents of the Jacobins).

L'Institut de France: Five academies are housed here on the Left Bank, almost directly across the river from the Louvre. The Académie Francaise, the most famous, meets here every thursday. The other academies specialize in physical and mathematical science, ancient history and literature, fine arts, and moral and political science.

Les Invalides: Louis XIV had this fine building put up at the end of the 17th century as a home for wounded soldiers. Under the huge dome lies the red prophyry sarcophagus which contains the ashes of Napoleon, while close by are the tombs of such other famous marshals of France as Turenne, Vauban, and Foch.

Le Musée du Louvre: The richest art museum in the world, containing such famous works as the Winged Victory, the Venus de Milo and Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa. The present structure was begun by Francois I in 1541 and was extended by his successors, particularly Louis XIV, Napoleon I and Napoleon III.

Le Palais du Luxembourg: This magnificent building, dating from 1620, formerly housed the Senate and now accommodates the Conseil de la République, which has taken the place of the Senate. The works of modern art once kept here are now to be seen in the Palais de Tokio, a modern structure near the Palais de Chaillot. The Luxembourg Gardens, among the most beautiful in Paris, are beloved by children both for the Bassin (a pond, in which boats are sailed) and for the famous Punch and Judy shows held there.

La Madeleine: Designed in the form of a Greek temple to celebrate the successes of Napoleon's armies, this building was dedicated as a Catholic church by Louis XVIII after the fall of the Little Corporal. Some of the finest concerts of the musical world may be heard in this church.

Le Métro: The famous subway of Paris. There are nearly 300 stations, about half a kilometer apart, covering the city with a fine network.

Notre-Dame de Paris: The cathedral church of Paris, begun in 1163 and completed in 1330, is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. Among the striking features are the flying buttresses and the gargoyles (diabolically ugly monsters carved in stone). It has witnessed two coronations, that of England's Henry VI during the Hundred Years War and that of Napoleon in 1804. The cathedral is the scene of Hugo's novel, Notre-Dame de Paris.

L'Odéon: A celebrated theater very close to the Luxembourg. It is chiefly devoted to the presentation of classical drama and ranks next in importance to the Théâtre Francais.

L'Opera: One of the outstanding monumental landmarks of Paris, ranking with Notre-Dame, the Arch of Triúmph, and the Eiffel Tower. It was designed by the architect Garnier and finished in 1874. The staircase, the foyer, the chandeliers, and the statuary on the facade (La Danse, sculpted by Carpeaux) have been especially admired. The company is subsidized by the State and the salaries are low compared to those of opera stars in our country. Nevertheless, performances attract music lovers from all parts of the world and the Corps de Ballet of the Paris Opéra is world famous. The Place de l'Opéra is in the heart of the city in the neighborhood of the great boulevards, fashionable hotels, famous shops, and well-known cafés.

L'Opéra Comique: Serious as well as light operas are performed in this building, located only a short distance from the more majestic Opéra. The staff is subsidized by the French government, like those of the Opera, the Théâtre Francais, and the Odéon.

Le Palais Royal: This structure, built by Richelieu, now houses the Conseil d'Etat (somewhat similar to our own Supreme Court, and not to be confused with the legislative body known as the Conseil de la République), and the Théâtre Francais.

Le Pantheon: This structure, on the top of the hill of Saint Geneviève, is the largest edifice in the Latin Quarter. It was built by Soufflot on the site of the tomb of the patron saint of Paris, and was to be called (after her) Eglise Sainte Geneviève. The plans were drawn up in 1757, and Louis XV laid the cornerstone, but the building was finished only in 1791, during the Revolution. It was turned into a temple to glorify France's great men, and was decorated with the inscription "Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante." Voltaire and Mirabeau were the first to be buried there. It was reconsecrated and resecularized more than once during the 19th century but regained its present name when Victor Hugo was buried there in 1885. Like England's Westminster Abbey, it is used as a church and also as the final resting place of the nation's great men. In the crypt of the Pantheon are the bones of Voltaire, Mirabeau, Hugo, Zola, Carnot, Jaurès, Rousseau, and many others. The well-known murals, by Puvis de Chavannes, represent Sainte Geneviève.

Sacre-Coeur: A famous church of Byzantine architecture (much like a Mohammedan mosque), at the top of the Butte in the Montmartre section. Because of the elevation this distinctive structure is visible from every part of Paris.

Saint Denis: A Gothic church in which the kings of France are buried. One of the many legends about Saint Denis, the patron saint of France, has it that after his decapitation on the hill of the Montmartre in the 3rd centruy he picked up his head and walked to the spot just north of Paris where the church now stands.

Sainte Chapelle: This Gothic masterpiece on the Île de la Cité was built in 1248 by Saint Louis. The famous stained glass windows present scenes from the Old and New Testaments.

La Sorbonne: Robert de Sorbon, chaplain to Saint Louis, housed a dozen poor students in a dormitory toward the middle of the 13th century. Richelieu rebuilt the structure, and the church of that period (1635) still stands. Many other buildings were added, and the university is still expanding. Most of the huge buildings date from the second half of the 19th century. Among the famous students of the University were Abélard, Villon, and Dante.

Le Théâtre Francais: Organized in 1681 as la Comédie Francaise, it became known ten years later as Le Théâtre Francais when the actor Talma moved part of the company to the southwest wing of the Palais Royal. The company of actors was reunified in 1799 in the quarters at the Palais Royal and has been known by both names ever since. Like the Odéon, which is somewhat less important, the Théâtre Francais presents classical and modern drama, both tragic and comic. The enterprise is subsidized by the state, and would-be members of the troupe are admitted in childhood by competitive examination and serve a long apprenticeship in their art.

La Tour Eiffel: Built in 1889 for one of the many World Fairs held in Paris, this famous structure is the tallest building in Europe. Elevators take visitors to a restaurant and an observation point from which there is a magnificent view of Paris. The tower is also used as a radio station.

Versailles: The town of Versailles is 12 miles from Paris, but in modern times this distance is covered in so few minutes that the famous palace and gardens may be considered almost part of Paris itself. The buildings of the palace were designed by Hardouin-Mansard, and the famous gardens were planned by Lenôtre, all at the order of Louis XIV. Besides the palace, with its celebrated and historic Galerie des Glaces (Hall of Mirrors), the buildings include the Orangerie, the Grand Trianon, hhe Petit Trianon, and the Jeu de Paume (Tennis Court). Among the chief attractions are fountains and waterworks, the Grand Canal (200 feet wide and a mile long), magnificent woods and flowers, and a great deal of commemorative sculpture.

In 1783 a treaty was signed here in which England for the first time recognized the independence of the United States. The Estates General met here in 1789, and the Tennis Court was the scene of the famous oath by which the delegates bound themselves not to separate until France had a constitution. Louis Philippe made great alterations at Versailles, and some of these were changed back to the original designs many years afterward (partly by the aid of a large gift from the United States). In 1871 William I of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany in the Galerie des Glaces, and in 1919 the same hall witnessed the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, ending World War I.

PART III

Révision, R-1: The dialogs pertain to conversations in school. Discuss French names, masculine and feminine.

Charles, Charline; Michel, Michèle; Paul, Pauline:
Louis, Louise; Francois, Francoise; Marcel Marcelle.
Double names are used such as we use in the South of our country.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 16. Locate Strasbourg, capitale d'Alsace. Magnifique cathédrale; Siège du Conseil de l'Europe; Université; Port fluvial et centre industriel. (produits alimentaires, brasserie, tannerie, produits chimiques, électricité, métalurgie, minoterie, machines, automobiles, etc.)

Bedding put out to air each day; pruned trees throughout France.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 17. Azay-le-Rideau. Magnifique château du XVI s.; arr. de Chinon, sur l'Indre, Touraine.

LA MARSEILLAISE: Refer to Audio and Visual Exercises in French, College Entrance Book Co., pp. 14 and 15 for its history.

Chapter 16: Film, tape deck. School system in the elementary grades. les tabliers, les ardoises, le calcul mental, la mairie. In France distances are calculated from the town hall.

Chapter 17: Film, tape deck. Continuation of the background on les écoles primaires.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 48. Normandie. Les produits de ferme: le lait, le fromage, le cidre, le calvados, l'élevage. Elle fut le théâtre du débarquement allié de juin 1944 et la prelière province libérée, mais souffrit maintes destructions.

ILLUSTRATION: p.48. St-Malo. Port de pêche. Patrie de J. Cartier, Chateaubriand. Les corsaires malouins se rendirent redoutables aux Anglais du XVI et XVII s.; en partie détruite pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 49. Chinon. La Touraine, la province des châteaux-Amboise, Azay-le-Rideau, Blois, Chambord, Chaumont, Chenonceaux, Cheverny, Chinon, Langeais, Loches, Villandry, etc. Ici on cultive la vigne, des arbres frutiers, et des primeurs. Le climat est très doux, le ciel d'un bleu merveilleux. On parle ici la langue la plus pure. C'est une des grandes régions touristiques de la France.

Chapter 18: Film, tape deck. Bièvres, tout petit village dans les environs de paris, au sud-ouest, près de Saint-Cyr. Les noms des rues sont bien pittoresques, comme celles de Long Island.

Half Hollow Hills School-l'Ecole de Demi'Creux
Wolf Street-La Rue du Loup
Frog Hollow-Le Creux des Grenouilles

Ask for the names of their streets and write them on the board for their notebooks.

Have dittoed the continental system of weights and measures for their notebooks.

P. 61. The Fairs of the Middle Ages. Compare to Bazaars, Firemen's Field days, State Fairs, Expositions, World Fairs. Purposes of Fairs. La Tour Eiffel, construite pour l'Exposition de 1889 pour montrer les qualités d'acier.

Chapter 19: Film, tape deck.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 71. La Camargue. Région comprise entre les deux principaux bras du delta du Rhône; au sud s'étend la région marécageuse, consacrée à l'élevage des taureaux et des chevaux, et où on a crée un réserve bontanique et zoologique. En Haute-Camargue et sur les rives des deux Rhônes, on cultive le riz, la vigne et les plantes fourragères.

ILLUSTRATION ET VIELLES RUES DE FRANCE: Cathédrale de Chartres. Review the names of streets, previously given in Ch. 18. Locate Chartres on map. Brief history of cathedral building. See Hier, "Les Cathédrales se Lèvant." The blue stained glass windows of Chartres. Assign research on Francois Villon. Read to class his poem, "La Ballade Des Pendus." See Advanced French (bookroom) for a copy of this poem.

Chapter 20: Film, tape deck.

ILLUSTRATION: p.80. La Bretagne. Vocabulary for Bretagne: la Dentelle, la Pêche, Les Sardines, La construction des navires à Nantes et à St.-Nazaire, Les Pardons, Les Drûides, Les Menhirs and Les Dolmens. *

ILLUSTRATION: p. 95. Châteaux forts vs. châteaux de plaisance. Francois Ier en Italie. La Rennaissance vient en France. See Promenades en France, Henry Holt & Co., Ch. 7. (bookroom)

Chapter 21: Film, tape deck. Review compound names. Jean-Marie, Marie-Claire, Marie-Hélène, Jean-Paul, etc.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 112. Lyon. Situé au confluent du Rhône et de la Saône. Université, Cathédrale; le centre principal des industries de la soie et de la rayonne; sa foire annuelle a une renommée mondiale.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 112. Les Alpes. Le ski. Le tourisme. Chamonix. Mont Blanc.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 113. Carcassonne. Province de Languedoc. C'est l'ensemble le plus complète que l'on possède de fortifications du Moyen Age, très restauré par Viollet-le-Duc; au centre, église St.-Nazaire (XII^{e}-XIII^{e} s.)

P. 122-123. Le Roi Soleil et Versailles. Limit carefully facts given to avoid confusion. Suggestions: "L'Etat, c'est moi," l'absolutisme, The golden age of France. See LAROUSSE for details on Louis XIV and Versailles.

Chapter 23: Film, tape deck. City of Paris. Orient students to right and left banks. Concentrate on the Left Bank near les Beaux-Arts and St.-Germain des Prés. Explain Arts and Fine Arts. Reports on Molière, the Shakespeare of France. Students can prepare dittoes on Racine, Balzac and Delacroix.

Chapter 24: Film, tape deck, Continuation of the study of Paris. France in Review. Reports prepared on Watteau, Diderot, Montesquier, Fragonard, Voltaire, Rousseau.

*ILLUSTRATION: P. 81. Marseille de Province. Grand port de commerce constructions et reparations navales, industries chimiques, huileries et savonneries.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 145. Cannes. Station balinéaire et hivernale; métallurgie; constructions aeronautiques; textiles. Favorite spot for R & R for the 6th fleet; sandy beaches as opposed to the rocky beaches at Nice.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 145. Le Pont de Gard. Roman aqueduct in Provence, supplied water to the city of Nîmes. Presently a recreation center.

Reading Lesson, p. 153. Reasons for the French Revolution.

Chapter 25: Film, tape deck. Continuation of the study of Paris; customs of tipping, menus, sidewalk cafés, food, etc. General orientation re buildings, streets, both left and right banks, the two islands, the tourist boats, the bridges of Paris, Les Champs Elysées.

Chapter 26: Review the work on the Province of Bretagne. The summer resort of Deauville, the military outpost of Brest.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 176. Peintures préhistoriques et les Grottes de Lascaux dans les Pyrénées.

ILLUSTRATION: p. 176. Maison Carée de Nîmes. Roman influence in Provence (Arles, Nimes, Orange, Avignon)

Projects: 19ième s. Châteaubriand, La Martine, Hugo, Balzac, Flaubert, Zola, Stendal, Baudelaire, Nerval, Verlaine, Rimbaud, Monet, Renoir, Cézanne, Mane.

Chapter 27: Film, tape deck. Marriage customs in France. La cérémonie civile et la cérémonie religieuse.

Projects: V. Hugo, (Les Miserables, Notre Dame de Paris.) "Hernani"; Gautier; The Social Revolution of the 19th Century.

Chapter 28: Film, tape deck. Graduation ceremonies in France. Students are ranked in each subject and in each class. For detailed infomation on the educational system, check LAROUSSE under enseignement.

ILLUSTRATIONS: P. 208-209. Review of Provence; le Château des Papes à Avignon lequel fut le siège des Papes de 1309-1376; Saint-Paul de Vence, chapelle peinte par Matisse; Nice; station d'hiver sur la Côte d'Azur. D'immenses hôtels, de magnifiques plages, tout près de Monte Carlo.

Chapter 29: Film, tape deck. Les Artistes de la France.
Copy names and principal work of each in notebook from France in Review.